dictates to Engiand in all matters, acts without her where a faw months ago she would not have dured to do so, and why? Because Engiand steptific alterated by a cowardly, bullying attack the sympathies and probable assistance of the United States. France knows she may now dely England, and she does so, while the Times and such like journals prate about entends cordials. Lord Palmerston, however, has no confidence in it, and so he advocates plated ships and plated forts. The Morana Post, which so few weeks ago was daily reviling the might and genius of the Americans, now eries out.—"We must carefully watch what is going on in the United States, we must profit by their discoveries. What are our Armstrong guns to their Rodman guns, with projecties of a thousand pounds? We are in our infancy yet as regards artiflery," &c., &c. Becidedly the Americans are looking up in Europe.

Those who watch the present struggle with a heartfelt interest are shocked to find how careless the government must have been. Without the enterprise of private citivans where would now be the cause of the North? France would, as sure as fate, have recognized the Southern confederacy had the Marriman bombarded and destroyed the forts and the vessels of the North. Providence has saved you once; let us hope that the War and Navy Bepartness will do the rest. The outery against General McClellan causes a great sensation here. The enemies of the Union are rejoiced at it, its friends depiore such a state of confusion.

Great foy and Admiration at the Union Triumph—The Hampton Roads Fight the Topic of the Day—The Na-tional Dislike of England Pully Developed, &c.

Words literally fail me to describe the mingled adm and awe with which your recent successful opera have been viewed in France. I say in France as as Paris, masmuch as every provincial paper is ele-ton the subject, and private letters which I have opportunity of seeing from high military author-ow how general the feeling is. In Parisian cirhas only to observe the confirmation of the naone is now predicting the speedy termination of r and the utter annihilation of this unnatural re-The departure of General McCiellan is thought to be entirely justifiable, and great results are augured

ides, and as everything in France is judged of with Seronce a cette perfide Albion, every one is occupied in iscussing the effect of Capt. Eriesson's handlwork on the simple truth to say that opinion is unanimous in the belief that in any future war, England must inevitably be reduced to a second, if not a third, rate power-that to be mistress of the seas has been shattered to toms by the cannon of the Monitor. Had the late mis aderstanding between herself and the United States re that, it is asked, would have become of the English fleet the Americans had possessed half a cogen Moni-Why, not one of those much vaunted ships have returned to the British shore to tell the als of the utter annihilation of that fleet. hinks of the destruction a vessal of this character might oted on any of those transports, so heavily laden rith men and material, despatched with such boastfu rade to Canada, the mind is absolutely stunned with

with usea and material, despatched with such beastful parade to Canada, the mind is absolutely stumed with the enormity of the blunder made by England in thus endangering a crisis.

On all sides you hear language to this effect, "we see," it is said, "en the eve of a mighty change. The maritime character of the population of the British Isles, consequent on a lenghisped coast peer list on a distribution of their insular position, can in duture be of no advantage, whatever it may have been beredoffer, to the nation. The Moniteur has settled that question in a voice of thunder. To all intents and purpositions are voice of thunder. To all intents and purpositions are voice of thunder. To all intents and purpositions are settled that question in a voice of thunder. To all intents and purpositions of the most agressive character. No where has there existed civil discord that the interference of England has not been recognized. The quarre's of peoples, like the squabbles of married life, would often adjust themselves if left alone. But once it is understood that there is a third party axious and powerful for interposition, the woaker side will take heart of grace, and costinus the struggle; and thus an opportunity has been given for English Intervention. The extensible motive for this moddling has been the advocacy of antional rights and the substitution of a government after the English pattern for that which peaviously existed. In abnost every instance this interference has dissatished all parties. The internal discord, instead of being silenced, has been found to ragment loudly than before, and the nation, unanimous in nothing else, has only been found the world, it is said, and where will you find a well wisher to England. The great as well as the lesser Powers have all, one after another, had eause of deadly hatered against her; and now any one who cares to watch the shifting of the world, it is said, and where will you find a well wisher to England. The great has a marriade of the modern characters of the Boadd

ing, and will continue to build, from sided ships, steem some and Monitors of French fabric, and all with a view to that continuency which she knows must eventually come—a continuency which she knows must eventually come—a continuency that she is sanguine enough to be five will result in a great naval victory over England, and the revival of French domination in India, not to meation a few crumbs to be picked up in Canada and sisswhere. Yesterday there was a grand artillery review, combined with cavalry and informer, amounting to some 12,000 men of all arms, and at its close the everence of the meating theme of interest, from the Emperor's state to the lowest drummer boy, was the battle of the Monitor and the Morrimac, and the formidable fighting power America generally was developing.

A good deal has been said about the regents which are attributed to the Emperor, because of the famous concasions of November 24, 1800, the result of which is the plain speaking in the Legislative Chamber of diess Favra, Pleard and others. I have what is unclear each of the said against any occasion, suffered himself to excress any regree whatever for having made that concequences fully beforehand. I wish to hear all that can be said against any government, and wherever there is a wrong let it be redressed wherever the companions is likeway time

these was the explosions on the discussion of the budget, but the masses will only lock on and laugh, knowing that it is only in the natural course of things to granable when one's pocket is assaided."

the masses with only locally and along a straight when one's pocket is assailed."

His Majesty's reception at the review was more enthusiastic. The Empress, who was in deep mourning, was at his side in her calash, while the limperor distributed various crosses, and rame in for her share of the loyal feeling which was so predominant.

The convention entered into between the allied commissioners to the Maxican government is disapproved of here. The French government will not hear of any arrangement, such as that the French and Spanish troops are to go to Cuba, and that of the re-embraciation of the recently arrives troops from France. M. Jurica de la maviers's powers are withdrawn (he will remain as admiral) but the political condect will be invested in M. Bubeis de Sanjany, French Mexican Minister. No confidence is plased in Maxico by either spain or France. I've decrees of Frenchent Jurace, dated the 25th March, have given great unbrage. In the one, all persons forming a part, under any ittle, of the foreign forces invalid moster, without a preliminary declaration of war, are outlawed us picates, and condemned to death. In the other, any one speaking or writing is favor of this invasion through the medium of the press, on the among proof of his identity, is to be shot.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

produced an extraordinary sensation, and is looked open that the hundreds of millions laviated by the European governments on their navies have been completely thrown away, and test maritime warfare must be conducted in future on quite a different system to what has prevailed hitherto. The changes occasioned by the introduction of steam are as nothing in comparison to the radical revolution that will attend the appearance of these terrible resources enteresses. This fact is resulted not only by England and France, but by the other Europe an Powers. Prussia has contracted with the Napara, of Glasgow, for building a sitest-clad frigate, and several in a guilboats are being constructed at the gavy yard in Laszack.

severe westerly gales, and though with only three hours of head wind during the whole passage, she was hove to, with hatches battened down more than three-quarters of the time. She bears the evidences of her very rough usage—her starboard bulwarks having been stove in and her waist anchor having been almost carried away. She was sent to sea from Philadelphia in a most dis

graceful condition of unitness. She leaks badly, and bolts are drawing every day, to the danger of life and We were as much gratified at receiving the giorious news from Tennessee—though only four days later than

our own departure-as at learning of the very amicable

The Governor, Don Juan Paredes, is a trump. You may not have heard bow cavallerly and uncoromoniously he treated the Sumter, giving her outy six hours to get away from the port, and when the rebei Semmes repre sonted that the vessel was not seaworthy not provided with coal, replying, "The Admiral has informed me that you are able to go; I have confidence in his judgment.

you are able to go, I have confidence in his judgment, therefore you must go. In four hours you can be furnished with coal, and the remaining two will suffice for you to pay your bills." The renegade begged to be allowed a longer delay, having no money for this latter purpose; but the brave old Governor told him that the queen of Spain was not at all interested in his debts; and at the end of four hours a Spanish twenty-gun steam frigate quietly took a position besside the pirate, and in two hours more a Spanish officer informed them that sheir time had expired.

She is now at Gibraltar, closely watched by the Tascarors and Kearsage, which are both at Algesiras, in Spanish waters, and therefore at liberty to pursue her assoon as she attempts to get away, which they could not do were they anchored within British jurisdiction.

The lno, which is famous for her wonderful passage of thirteen days and thirteen hours from Hoston, is cruising about the southern coast of the Peninsula. Her speed is represented as marvellous. She is said to have run down here from Cape St. Vinnent in eight hours. She has already done good service in arresting the traitor Myers, the Paymaster of the Sumber and an apostate naval officer, and the ex-Consul of Cadiz, Tunatal, whom you have probably now among you. These worthics are indebted to the American Consul at Tangiers for their arrest, which he accomplished with the connivance and assistance of the government of Morocco. Commander Craven, of the Tuscarora, being telegraphied of the affair, despatched the ino to take them into custody. On her arrival at Tangiers her commander was notified that two hundred Regishmen had signed an agreement to resist by force any attempt at their abduction and assault the Consulate.

In reply, Captain Cressy assured them that were their number two hundred or two thousand, or any multiple of it, the blackguards should be taken away by him; and packing out a party of determined men, he arned them with revolvers and cutiasses, formed them into a bollow squ

public.

Business is now universally brisk, no less than seventeen American vessels being in port, principally leading
with sait for South America—not the "America det sur"
where they sing "Dixte."

The Mediterronean Squadron-Tone of English, Prench an Spanish Papers on American Affairs—The Sum'er—The City of Gadie—Escape of the Slaver Clarissa—The Pal mouth—Flog Officer Histe and the Barrier Forts, dc,

ere at Algeriras, a Spanish town six miles west of Gibral tar, where they lay with fires banked, ready to give The Ino is somewhere up the Mediterranean, and the St louis repairing damages and fitting out at this place preparators to a speedy departure for Lisbon. That is the present disposition of the American men of war in

You are six to ten days about of us to receipt of news o that it is useless to tell you of the continued bostility of England, the uncertainty of France and the firm and growing friendship of Spain, or even to attempt to cal-

You have probably already read how the English, compelled to acknowledge our recent successes and speak favorably of our prospects, invariably close their articles with the earnest hope that we will not attempt them to go quietly about their business, and thus form two republics, which may both be great, prosperous, kc., &c. The English authorities are ungenerous and discortaous enough to deup our men-of-war the privi-lege of remaining longer than twenty-four hours in their ports; but the Yankees have outwitted them even this time, and thwarted the great object of their regulation. Our steam sloops at Algeriras, though in Spanish waters never lose sight of the shipping at Gibraltar. One of them occasionally runs over to Gibraltar and is relieve. the following day by the other, and though she would not be able to pursue the Sumter for twenty four hours after her departure from the British port, the other gunboat at Algedras, being within Spanish jurisdiction

The Spanish journals-of which there are five or six well sconducted dailies in this city stone stevote another success or confirming those previously rumored. This is particularly gratifying to the people of this counry, who have all along manifested the most lively syn pathy in our cause, and who are now congratulating us bristian Majesty, Queen Isabel II. not to permit the reel Commissioner to Spain to set foot in their dominions. They are not going to be led by the nose by England, say they, into a war with their best friends. That England, whose accursed flag floats over Gibrattar, and who rensee with result in a great and valority over that higher a section of the remains to be picked up in Catalas and serience. Vertenday there was a grand artitlery region of the real cardy and the remains of the control of the remains of the control of the control of the remains of the control dered such assistance to the Moorish government in the recent Spanish expection into Africa. Appropos of the

od vessels are now in the harbor. Last week the American bark Clarissa slipped out of the port during the night without papers or clearance, and as she is owned by the same parties to whom belongs the infamous brig Falmouth, also in port, it is not difficult to imagine her des-

mouth, also in port, it is not difficult to imagine her destination.

We rejoice to hear of the good things being done by the navy at home, and particularly on the western rivers, by that model of brave act good men, Flag Officer Foote. It is singular that all the biggraphical electrons of him that have reached us have emitted mentioning his gallant services in China, in November and December, 1836, when he was senior officer in command at the assault and capture of the Barrier forts near Canton. The country is indebted to him for the success of this action, which was conducted against four well built grantle forts, containing over two hundred gubs, by about two hundred men on board two sloops-of-war, and by two hundred and lifty more who formed the assaulting party. Lieutemant Watmough, who subsequently resigned, but has volunteered his services during the rebellion, and now commands a gunboat, was the first to place our flug upon the walls of the forts. Some of the continental journals are suggesting the conferring, by our government, of decorations for distinguished merit and bravery during this insurrection. Whether or not they would stimulate to braver deeds, it is cortain they would assist the public to remember who had labored the most zealously and risked the greatest dangers for their country.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Sailing of a Steamship from Liverpool Supposed to be a Rebel Privateer-The Naval Caused About the Yorktown-

pool on the 22d March, and, according to rumor, she is intended for the service of the rebels in destroying Northern commerce on the Atlantic. The Orcito was built at Liverpool, ostensibly for the Italian government, measures seven hundred and fifty tons, is capable of carrying several guns of the largest calibre on a draught of about tweive feet, and is represented as one of the finest and fastest vessels of her class affoat. The vessel was regularly cleared at Liverpool for Palermo, in ballast, and had a crew of about fifty men on board. Very contradictory statements were current as to the real destination of the vessel, her armament, &c. According to some reports the vessel had arms and ammunition on board whom she left the Mersey; but this is positively denied, and the denial is accompanied by the assertion that she had not an onnee of powder nor a single gun on board, and that her tone fide destination was Palermo. Other reports are that the vessel will doubtless go to Palermo, and that she will thence proceed to Bermuda, where she will take on board the armament and animunition specially sent there for her. She is then says rumors, but take the sea either as a privateer or as a war vessel commissioned by the Confederates. The Overto left Liverpool under sealed orders. Rumors had been current that the packet ship Yorktown had been captured by the Confederates; but the story was soon proved untrue.

Gibraitar advices of the 3d inst. state that the Sumter was still at that port, and the fuscarora remained at Algeetras.

The United States ganboat Kaersage crossed over to

west.
The schooner Sophia, Captain Stephenson, had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston, which port she left in company with sundry other vessels on the 2d of March. Her cargo consisted of 312 bales of cotton, 108 boxes and 92 kegs of tobacco, and 222 barrels of rosin.

company with sindry other vegsels on the 2d of March. Her carge consisted of 212 bales of cotton, 108 boxes and 22 kegs of tobacco, and 222 barrels of rosin.

THE SAFETT OF THE UNION STILL DOUBTFUL.

From the London Poet (government organ), April 9.]
Fortune continues to smile on the federal arms. Both in Virginiz and North Carolina the Southern forces have been compelled to retire with loss. If victories such as those which have been announced to us could, even in conjunction with those which have preceded them, lead us to intelepate a speedy termination of the civil war, or could raise hopes of that happy consummation looked forward to by the citizens of the North, of once more seeing united in the same republic its new divided portions, we should hall with satisfaction the intelligence we have received. The experience of the post, as disclosed to us in the pages of history, forbids us ontertaining such hopes.

We therefore, whilst coknocledging the process of the Northern arms, cannot but deplors as objectless the successes which have been gained. Are the Southern States to be held by armed force in the event of the federal troops reducing them to subjection, or will they once more willingly coalesce with their conquerors to form a single nation. If these victories are to be followed up, it must be in the hopes of securing this much wished for subjection; but, subsequently, let us ask, how are the fruits to be retained. We doubt if, even at New York or Washington, there are any to be found who seriously thinging that the millions, both white and black, free men and slaves, who compose the population of the Southern States, could be held in submission for any length of time. And if not, to what end the projected conquest of the country? But if the Southern States are not to be leddy pure milliary force, will they, when they find the tide of fortune decidedly adverse, capitulate and return once more to that government from which they have seconded. We are told by the supporters of the Union that they will. But GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY-ITS COMMANDERS AND

FROSERAL M CLEALAN'S ARMY—ITS COMMANDERS AND PROSPICUTS.

[From the London Times, April 8.]

The federals are lighting their way down the Mississippi just as they are making incursions from the coast, and the dendrical attack we hear of near Momphis is one in which again their mayal supremacy and their superior resources give them a right to victory. The last new land victory, however, startles us rather by its locality than by its magnitude. While we hear of federal successes in distant States it seems that has been necessary to resist an attack and to defeat a Confederate army even in the north-east of Virginia and on the banks of the estable a Confederate army even in the northeast of Virginia and on the banks of the Potomac. There is a great deal of Confederate American soil which does not lie upon the seasons or upon the banks of great navigable civers, and, if the Foutherners are in excess not to be conquered, the Northerness must do more than the confederate of the confederate o rate American soil which does not lie upon the seacost or upon the banks of great navigable rivers, and, if the southerners are in earnest not to be conquered, if the Northerners must do more than keep within reach is their geneous. This is what the semy of the Potomes is now about to attempt. In addition to the various or pedicions which are creating diversions from the sea upon the east and from the rivers on the west, Gon, McChena is now advancing with an army or 80,000 infanity, 4,000 cavairy and 100 gams. This is the result of all the energies of the North and all of the mountain of debt which has been piled up. To cotthe and pay and discipline these troops, and to provide them with the best arms which the worldean yield is the great achievement of the last ten months. We are now to see what this army will effect. Nothing in the South ought to be abset to withstand it. It ought to murch on till it made an enemy, and to cruch him who ever it finds him. All the structure of Eneme has been closed to the invaded it they do not now surveed they never can. They are a fully armed and describined best against an inergenic population. The state of that army, as it is described by our correspondent, represents the advantages of mounes and credit and the command of the sea. Yet the contest is not over, nor the victory to cituer aide. Up to this time to continuous of the sea. Yet the contest is not over, nor the victory aire. A Washington or a Wellington might yet give victory to cituer aide. Up to this time the crisis that provinced no decelor enterprise, no brilliant handling of troops, or appearance of freeze or a heart men, and if they get the batter in a skirmish they seem satisfied with what they have done, and glad they are well out of it. This is war as war is carried on by commonplace, cauching offers; but enother the contest they are a such a man. It is time for him to appear if he anywhere exists. We shall see whether he can be produced between Manassas and Richmone.

IGHN BRIGHT, M. P., TO THE NEW YORK CHAMBER

can be produced between Nationess and Richmond.

JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., to THE NEW YORK CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Bright, M. P., has returned the following reply to the address from the New York Chamber of Commerce.—
Lordon, April 4, 1862.

Dran Sin—I have received through the hands of the Hon. Mr. Adams, the Minester of the United States, your letter of the Sin of March, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the chamber of Commerce of the State of Now York on the 6th of March. I wish you to convey to the eminent body of gertlemen over whom you preside the expression of my sense of the honor they have conferred upon me, and of the pleasure which it gives me to know that the course I have taken in reference to the events which are now passing in your country has met with the warm approval of those whom they represent a lacept their meet kind resolution, not only as honorable to myself, but as a manifestation of triendly feeling to the great majority of my contrymen, whose true sentiments. I believe, I have not mistaken or mistrepresented when I have spoken on the side of your government and people. I believe there is no other country in which men have been of free and as prosperous se in Joere, and that there is no other political constitution new in existence in the preservation of which the human race is no depay inderested as in that under which you line. This is true beyond all doubt men applied to the free Sales of your Union. I trust the times not distant when it will be true over all your vast territory, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Merice. New this analism made misapprehension, and some recent excitence, I am sure that an overwhelming manier the success of your government and at the complete resolvation of your Chamber, I desire to tender to you my thanks for the very kind letter from yourself which accompanied the recolution. I am, with very great respect, very truly yours.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

Disagreement and Differences of the Allies.

[From the Independance of Brussels, April 7.]
It would be very desirable to have, concerning Spain especially, some rehable information; for the Cabitiva of Madrid has until now shat itself up in an impenetrable nifence. Private telegraphic despatches endeavor, it is true, to obviate that silence, but their details have only a contestable authority, and are totally wanting in precision, which only serves to increase the obscursy instead of diminishing it. After the despatches which, during the last few days, have signalized the perfect under-

standing between France and Spain, we now have one loading to the belief of an understanding not less complete with England upon the essential principle of British policy, that of non-intervention, it asserts that the Spainish government is resolved to strictly respect the independence and national sovereignty of Mexico. That is certainly very well, but it would be perhaps more interesting at this moment to know if Spain approves of the convention of Soi dad as England has done, or if, following the example of France, which proctaims also the determination to respect the national wish of Mexico, it disapproves of and refuses to execute it. The Franch government, at least, does not conceal its resolution. It has publicly declared against the convention, and remains firmly decided, not withstanding the contrary decision taken by England, not to recomise the preliminaries signed by Admiral Jurian de la Granters and M. Dubnis de Salignu. It was even reported in Paris two days back that a steam despatch boat had been sent in all haste to follow General Donai, who left Algaria a few days ago with reinforcements for Mexico, in order to deliver to him more decided instructions in the sense of the disavowal published by the French Monitour.

in the sause of the disavowal published by the French Monsteur.

WHOLESOME ADVICE TO POREIGN POWERS.

[Paris (April 6) Correspondence of the London Post.]

I observe that a certain amount of error is in circulation concerning the views of England and France on Mexican affairs. It is quite true that her Majesty's government does not desire to insist on such hard terms with the Mexicans as France would impose and Spain would countenance. Therefore England leaves the responsibility of prosecuting those demands in the hands of France and Spain. France and Spain may desire to throw difficulties in the way of the Mexican government with a view of orecting a monarchy or some other arrangement, and under such circumstances designedly prolong hostilities. It would, perhaps, be a designosty prolong hostilities. It would, perhaps, be a designosty game for any European government or nation to attempt to plants dynastiv on any part of the continent of America; for when the quarrel belows North and South is relied, all American would unite to heart out the armagers of the Old World from the republicons woll with the other than the factor of the contributions would write to heart out the armagers of the Old World.

The French, English and Spanish expeditions wont to Mexico to redress wrongs, insults, and demand payment of debts. In fulfilling this mission England desires to act with more moderation than France and Spain; the British government therefore leaves all responsibilities to their Allies. I have no doubt, nowever, that the good relations of England and France will not be affected by a diversity of views on a subject which, no doubt, admits of varied appreciations.

THE AGE OF IRON.

tion-The World Wide Duel Between Cannon and Iron-England's Experiments with Great Guns Against Iron Plates-The Scientific Movement in France, Italy and Denmark-Austria Surprised and Fortresses Useless-Honor

LONDON, April 10, 1862. The Admiralty have contracted with Messrs. Samuda for the construction of one of the cupola iron ships-of-war, under the invention of Captam Colos, of which the or is an imperfect imitation. The price is to be £54,150 per ton, including everything, and the vessel is to be ready for launching on the 8th of February next, and to be delivered fit for sea on the 1st of June follow

at Shoeburyness on Tuesday with a gun of large size and best and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of iron-sides were, so to speak, almost as easily penetrated by labor and all our expense, after having made beyond comparison the finest and strongest iron frigates in the world, we now find that opposite a large muzzle leading

in the same ingonious manner as the coating of the Merrimac, and this also will be tried in a few days, and be youd a doubt with much the same results that attended the Monitor target.

During a recent experiment a target, exactly of the same materials and strength as the Warrior's broadside, was subjected during the whole of one day and part of a second to a most tremendous fire; but the concentrated voltage flew off in hair of iron spiniters. The target grew almost red hot in parts; but no missile passed beyond its iron armor. The Warrior, therefore, and iron-plated ships were justly deemed invulnerable. Sir W. Armstrong has a letter in to-day's Times explaining the principle which has rendered the last experiment successful in penetrating and smashing iron plates. The smooth bore gun has a colocity excelling that of the rifle gun by more than a quarter. A smooth bore gun has been made by Sir W. Armstrong, length ourleen foet, weight twelve tons, and it was tried against the Warrior target on Inesday in presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerste and other high cilicials of the Admiralty and War Office. The first shot was 156 pounds, and irred at distance of 209 yards, with a charge of forty pounds of powder.

This solved all double: the iron mass was shattered into crumbs of metal, and the task spinitered into fibres literally as small as plus.

An increased charge was next tried, and the shot

into crumbs of metal, and the teak spintered into fibres literally as small as pins.

An increased charge was next tried, and the shot passed not only through the plates, teak, and through the inner skin, but buried itself in the massive timber that supported the target. These two shots were quite conclusive as to the power of the gun. Sir W. Armstrong says that a gun of twolve tone weight, fixed with a charge of fitty pounds of powder, will break through the side of the Warrior or the strongest ships afford.

The London Times remarks that no weapon of offence or defence some left to the now so effective as a large armoroidad and very swift steam ram.

STRENGTH OF THE IRON NAVY STENGTH OF THE HON NAVY OF ENGLAND. [From the London Times, April 9,]
In addition to the iron frigate Achilles, 50, 6.97 tons, 1.250 horse power, building at Chatbam dockyard, the following squadron of iron vessels are now under construction by private firms for the Admirality, several of which are in a very advanced state, viz:—

The Agincourt, 50, 6,621 tons, 1.256 horse power, building as Bliftenhead.

The Northumberland, 50, 6,621 tons, 1,250 horse power.

power.
The Vallent, 32, 4,063 tons, 809 horse power, building at Milwall.
The Minotaur, 50, 6,621 tons, 1,256 horse power.
The Orontes, 3, 2,813 tons, 500 horse power, building at Rawkawall.
The Hector, 32, 4,063 tons, 500 horse power, building

the fleetor, 32, 4,063 tons, 800 horse power, building at Glasgow.
The following iron plated frigates are mor building at the several Royal dockyards, the whole of which are intended to be affect during the present year, viz:—
The Caladonia, 50, 4,045 tons, 800 horse power, at

The Ocean, 50, 4,045 tons, 1,000 horse power at Devon-

The Prince Consort, 50, 4,045 tons, 1,000 horse power, The Royal Oak, 50, 3,716 tons, 1,000 horse power, at

at Pembroke
The Royal Oak, 50, 3,716 tons, 1,000 horse power, at Chatham.
The Royal Alfred, 50, 3,716 tons, 890 horse power, at Poetsmouth.
In addition to the above there are no fewer than thirty-one line-of-bettle ships and other strew steamers now on the stocks at the several dockyards, most of which are azimirably adapted for conversion into shield ships, on Captain Coles principle. Of these the Bulwark, 91, at Chatham; the Repulse, 91, at Woolwich; the Bobust, 91, at Peromore, are all in a very advanced state, requiring only a comperatively small outlay to plate them with iron. There are also three first class afty-one gun frigates also building—vizithe Belvidera at Chatham, the Taveed at Fembroke, and the Bryad at Portsmouth—which are admirably adapted for conversion into armor-plated ships. They would not require the removal of any decks, as would be the case with the of-battle ships, but would only have to be lengtheded and strungthened to enable them to bear the increased weight which would be pareed on them. Of the other vesses in progress several are intended to carry twenty two guns and upwards. If completed as iron-cased seamers they would be larger and of greater tomage thas either the Monitor or Merrimae. The whole of the bands have been removed from the wooden ships building at the several deckyards, and are now employed on the iron-cased frigates under construction, five of which will be about by the end of the present year.

The Resistance, 18, 3,688 tons, 600 horse power iron steamer, fitting at Chatham for particular service, is ordered to be supplied with 750 sixty-eight pounder so id

tion, five of which will be aftest by the end of the present year.

The Resistance, 18.3,668 tons, 600 horse power from steamer, fitting at Chaitam for particular service, is ordered to be supplied with 750 sixty eight pounder sold shot, instead of 440, as previously directed. In addition to her deck broadside Armstrong and ten tich gons, she is to be furnished with two twenty-pounder Armstrong guns, each of 12cut, and five feet six inches in length, and one nine-pounder 6cut. Armstrong, for boat service. Her field guns will consist of one twelve-pounder Armstrong, with field carriage and limber, and one six-pounder brass smooth bore, 6cut, gun, for short practice, with elevating carriage. She will also take on board one field carriage and limber to mount a twenty-pounder Armstrong boat gun.

The Defence, eighteen, fron frigate, Captain R. A. Powell, C. B., it is expected will go into Portsmooth harbor for bomorrow. She is to be placed in No. 16 dock, on its vacation by the Black Prince, fron frigate, to ascertain the effects of the recent grounding on Southese beach when returning into harbor from her trial trip at the measured mile in Stokes Bay. The officers of this ship speak in the most enthusiastic terms of her recent performances under sail and steam, and further declare that her attening qualities have turned out good. As a general rule in the service, however, officers belonging to a ship are not the most importial pudges of her good or bad qualities, and we trust that the Defence's sterring apparatus will be made as perfect as possible before she is again sent to sea. On her trial of speed in Stokes Bay the ship did not stear at all well; she answered her helm at different times, and no reasen was discovered, that we are aware of, to account satisfactorily for this defect. To end her daw is work she grounded twice on Southsea beach, broke the tip of one of her propeller blaces to pieces, and may, who she is in dock, be ascertained to have mistained other damage.

Anortice Curolla MoDEL To NAPOLEON.
[P

of these impregnable feating fortresses, like that of the new experimented tower, did not seem to be fully appreciated, although I believe the model to which I refer suggested experiments. From all quarters of Europe we hear of nothing but the wenderful seasation created by the iron fight in the American waters, and most governments have decided on constructing immediately new iron monsters of destruction. We may rest assured that the Merrimac and Monjoer will cost the world many millions. By the way, surely the occupation of the marine pointer is gone, and what will become of the old naval songs and the literature of Cooper, Chamier and Marryatt. ture of Cooper, Chamier and Marryatte

ture of Gooper, Chamier and Marryater

TRIAL TRIF OF A NEW PRIGATS.

(Paris (April 8) correspondence of London Times.)

A letter from Lorient of the 3d inst. says that the trial trip of the iron-liated frigate Couronne has been unifiently successful. She is by far the most perfect frigate of that chass yet built in France. She goes through the water as well under sail as by steam, and she answers her helm admirably.

ITALIAN NAVAL ENGINEERS ON A SCIENTIFIC TOUR.
A letter from Turin announces that the Minister of Marine of Italy is preparing to send engineers to France, England and America, to examine and compare the systems adopted in those different countries for the construction of iron-cased vessels and fleating batteries.

IBON OUPOLA TOWERS IN ENGLAND FOR AMERICA.

IBON OUPOLA TOWERS IN BNOLAND FOR AMERICA.

(From the Loaden Army and Navy Gazette, April 5.)

In the autumn of last year the federal (United States)
government sent an order to this country for the construction of four iron towers similar to that now on board the Monitor. The commission was accepted, and would have been faithfully excepted if the Trent aftair had not-cocurred, and so prevented the shipment of all war-like stores, and among them these particular castless. The confractor is new saidfed with the produce of his labor, as, in the meanitime, the American sounding thous below.

title difference is weight for a ship to carry.

THE HUGE CONTINUATIONS OF AUSTRIA RENDERRO
USKLESS.

[Peath (April 2) correspondence of London Feat.]

For some time past the activity of the Austrian gorernment has been almost entirely absorbed in the conattraction of fortresses along the coasts of Dalmatis, istria and Venice, so as to render the landing of troops, if
not absolutely impossible, at least extremely difficult
Experiments have been made with full minating mid ordinary powder to find effective means of sinking vessels
which should approach the Veuetian or Create-Hungarian
coasts. The expenditure for the navy becomes constantly heavier. Italy has a respectable fleet, and therefore
Austria must have one. A government organ recently
stated, with an air of satisfaction, the number of vessels
and guns that can be brought to oppose any attempt at ly heavier. Italy has a respectable fleet, and therefore austria must have one. A government organ recently stated, with an air of satisfaction, the number of vessels and guns that can be brought to oppose any attempt at tanding. The coasts are stated to be unappreacable, owing to the featifications and batteries erected on all important points; and then there are four screw frigates, including the Newara, and a total of 800 gens in the Adviatic. The mercantile marine new amounts to 350,000 tens, and would be able to lend important aid to the government. The Emperor and the Archdukes have returned from their tours of inspection, with the assurance that nothing had been neglected which could render the coast impropulate, but at the very moment when the Emperor mus so satisfied with the means of define, the waves of the feets of the Merrimac and Monitor comes to haffle all his defensive combinations. Plated was steamers are now the great desideratum, but to have them, money is required, and it. Plener finds that commodity difficult to obtain. Rally has seen iron plated frigates and element even friendes. Her merchant vessels amount to 350,000 tons, and may at any moment be used as transports. Austria has deemed it expedient to protect her coasts with bomb-proof fortifications, but the introduction of iron-plated steamors has rendered almost unders the expensive works along the thorse of the Adviction.

steamors has rendered almost useless the expensive works along the shores of the Adriotic.

COMMANDER COWYRE COLES, ROYEL NAVY, CLAIMS THE INVENTION OF THE MONITOR.

TO THE MOTOR OF HE TONOR TIMES.

In your impression of to day is an extract from the New York Heralo, giving the dimensions of the Monitor. I now have that paper before me, giving an illustration of that vessel, and also the drawing of a vessel proposed by me to their Lordships in 1855, which I find to be so exactly similar in construction to it that I think it incombent on me to inclose you the drawings, with a description, and the following facts.

It will be seen that my first vessel, proposed as above stated in 1855, was on the same principle as the Monitor, having a double bottom, light draught of water, with a power of giving an increased immersion when under fire; sharp'at both ends; a formidable prow, her rudder and screw protected (a most important point) by a projection of iron; the only difference being that the tower is hemispherical instead of cylindrical, and was cot on a turntuble, she being designed for the purpose of attacking stationary forts in the Battic and Black Seas, when a part would have admitted of sufficient training from the turning with great rapidity, and so that the exponse and complication of the turntable became unnecessary (See report sent from Black Sea, 1856, and The Times. November 29, 1855.) A rough model, made by the car, penter of the Stromboli, is to be seen in the United Service Institution. In consequence of this report I wanded to those from the Black Sea the same year with my plans and models, which I had the honor of showing to Si B. Walker and Mr. Waits, but I soon found out how useless it was for me to argue against prejudice and theory, and how hopeless it was for try and unreduce into the navy a novel invention, the offspring of practical observations in actual warfare, and so it was that I and many others were dounded to without season that ever trod a deck rendered useless in the attack of an enem

ca, instead of England, should have the pain of steading this Monitor, which is to discate the reconstruction of units to the reacts.

In March, 1859, I again forwarded drawings of the

shield, inted with terntables, appropriated to larger ves-sele, and also plans to the War Office for forts, and the Force again spoke well of the inventors for court qu

Being at Portsmouth about this time, I showed my

Reing at Portamouth about this time, I showed my plans to admiral George Crey, who was so struct with their feasibility, that he gave me every assistance, and kindly took an early opportunity of laying them before the lamanted Prince Consort. A summoust to Osborne was the result. I shad ever bear in gratiful remembrance the kindness and consideration with which the Prince these and on five other occasions when I had the honor of being permitted an interview, encouraged me to enter into the minutest details emercied with my investions, and the very deep lineast being the consented the woll being and advancement of our mays. The Prince's advice, two, was of the greatest benefit to me, for he had previously torned his attention to the same subject, and I was greatly surprised at my interview to mid that he was thoroughy conversant with all the mechanical details involved in the execution of my plan.

of my plan.

From this moment I led some confidence, for I knew that my invention had pained a friend, and any beacht which the country may eventually derive from it may be greatly due to its having been first brought under the notices of our illustrious and lamented Prince.

I think it will be apparent from what has been said and from a comparison of the two drawings that they are entitled in a comparison of the two drawings that they are entitled in the more strongly after Capatalh kriensen's letter in The Trace of to day. But at the latter end of the same year I had the further mortification of reading those and tidings from China, the defeast of our gaubants by barbarians, when many a brave Englishman was least to his country. How different would it have been had we taken advantage of the lesson taught us in the Crimea, and, welling upon the report of the committee, we had built and sent only two such raits in process to China according to the plan proposed by une for the Earlic and Black Seas! The forts would have been taken without the loss of a man, and the millions of money wasted through our defeat saved.

Two great lessons have been passed unheeded; let us hope that we may occare by taking prompt measures that what has just taken place in America may prove to our government the necessity of taking prompt measures that may save us from fluure disasters.

I may only to add what I now propose doing to this class of vessel. I consider that the detence of this country must not only depend upon the offensity by the Monitor, that this class of vessel, from their lowness, rapid trining, and light draught of examples, by improvision means, that defence and of expanding, by improvision means, that defence in time of war. It must be remembered, and it has been proved by the Monitor, that this class of vessel, from their lowness, rapid trining, and light draught of water, have a great alvantage in defending a harbor or barrow waters against reagoing and larger vessels, that must creas the Aller of the provision o

Vessels they would have to fight for the protection of their own shores and boines.

It is of great importance that I should make it clearly understood that we must have two distinct classes of iron resests—one to supersed wooden frigates and line-of-battie ships for sea service, and the other for the special protection of our coasts. For both these classes of vessels my principle is equally applicable; it is quite optional whether they are rigged or not.

It must not be suppressed that I am writing this with any spirit of finding rault, for it is only due to the present Admiratly to say that since the experiments ordered by their lordships six months ago in the Trusty, which were an successful, I believe they have been most anxious to further develops this invention.

navigation of shallow waters by vessels with heavy armament, and Commander Cowpor Coles, of the Strombel, who invented the rath Lady Nancy, which did such good service at Tagenrog, has constructed models of two ingenious raits, which have been to the admiralty, and which are highly approved by admirals out here. Rats or this construction would do immunes service in the Sea of Azelf, and one model provides for the adaptation of the construction would give the rath a moderate propositive agency of its own.

**Place of Azelf, and one model provides for the adaptation of the provides of the construction of the provides for the adaptation of the provides of the construction of the provides of the p

LETTERS FROM M. BLAKELY-HIS PLAN FOR HARBOS

in her to receive due merit.

No. 2 Clarence Parade, Southest, April, 2, 1862.

Letters firm M. Miakely—His Pilan for Harbor Defences against Iron Vessels.

To his roth and the Ended of the Lordon hims.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will permit me to contradict in the Times the statement of several American and French newspapers that the Nashyille carried out from Southampton the cannon which the Merrimac had on board even a few dozen pistols sent to him as a present to his government, so scrupulous was he in his determination to respect the neutrality of England, and the hospitainty, so far as the latter went.

He did take out two Reacely guns, but they were the same he had brought from America, as the sole armament of his ship.

It may interest your readers to know that the Morrimac carried seven and a half inch rifled cannon, which throw boits weighing 120 pounds, the charge of powder being twelty-one pounds. The guns of the Menter were eleven inches in diameter, but threw round shot weighing 180 pounds, and the powder charge was only twelve pounds. An ordinary sixty-night-pounder would have done twice the damage at short range. Indeed, even the Merriman's guns seem to have done so have to think, therefore, that the advocatos of 300-pounders are in error in supposing that guns of that size can injure an iron-plated wessel.

To defend a harbor against a Merriman or Monitor I should myself like either a steam ram, carrying no cannon and no masts, or else a lighter and faster ship, onreying only one or two guns, whose shot could crush is the side of any armor-plated ship affoat.

I cannot believe any shot of less than seven hundred pounds (and that to be lired with all east eighty pounders, all only using their guns. The calculation is simple—The ship can carry three times as many one hundred pounders and can't one hundred pounder has forty per cent more chance of entering a port hole than a three hundred pounder.

As if William Armstrong is not likely to produce a seven hundred pounder.

As if William A

THOUGHT OF WOODEN WAR SHIPS.

alas! for The iron-plated frigate invincible has arrived at Tou

The iron-plated frigate invincible has arrived at Toulon, having on board Prince Oscar of Sweden, travelling under the name of Count on Rosendabl. The Prince is to remain some days at Toulon, in order to visit the maritime establishments.

[From Galignani's Messenger, April 5.]

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, the day after his arrival at Toulon, whe imperial yacht if Aigle, and the military portail the details of which be inspected with great minuteness. On the following morning he was to go on board the Ville de Paris line of-battles ship, and proceed on her to the Isles of Hyeres. "The object in selecting that vossel," says the Scangillone, wis, that the Prince shall have an opportunity of seeing the three linest specimens of French axat inchitecture. First, the fron cased frigate Inviscible, which brought his Boyal Highness from Nics to london; next, the Ville de Paris, a magnificent specimen of an old vessel transformed into a screw; and lastly, at the I-les d'Hyeres, the Admiral'sahip La Bretagne, which was a month back one of the most powerful machines of war, seven timber existing seven thought something of, and which does not the less remain a splendid line of battle step."

THE IRON ARMORED PLEETS OF THE CONTINENT. When a (March 19) correspondence of London Times.]
The Austrian fleet, its progress and prospects, have
lately been the subject of considerable discussion in newspapers and pamphlets. From some of these it appears
that at the commencement of the present year it numhared 708 guns, and included four screw frigates (with
the Novara, which is to be fitted with a screw), and that
the Austrian commercial navy consisted of 550,000 tons
of shipping.

special this moment livit some condence, for Larvest and my investing has a friend, and any basent which this country having been first brought under the middle of any intentives and any intentive and and from a comparison of the two drawing their thoration. The hase of today. But at the interference of the norw according after Capatin Irinson's latter in the hase of today. But at the interference of the committee, we had not not seen any proposed by the forther and any intentive depends on the norw according after the continuous and any intention of peating these them advantage of the issue an eight as in the Crimea, and, setting upon the report of the committee, we had not not seen any proposed by the forther and the loss of a man, and the millions of money wasted through our defeat aware.

In the continuous analysis of the intention of the committee, we had the loss of a man, and the millions of money wasted through our defeat aware.

In the continuous and proposed by the further and the continuous and any proposed by the further and the loss of a man, and the millions of money wasted through our defeat aware.

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